



CENTURYTEL BACKGROUND

- ◆ 8th largest telephone company in U.S. – 2.4 million telephone access lines
- ◆ Publicly traded on NYSE: CTL
- ◆ Full service telecommunications provider in rural markets
- ◆ History of growth through acquisition
- ◆ Rate of Return regulated for most properties (approximately 70% - at Federal Level)
- ◆ Leading purchaser of RBOC access lines – 1.2 million purchased over past five years
- ◆ 640,000 lines under CALLS for newly acquired lines in AL and MO

OPERATING PHILOSOPHY

- ◆ Continue growth as a leading provider of integrated communication services in rural America
- ◆ Pursuing one of the most aggressive broadband deployments in the industry
- ◆ Dedicated to rural and small urban markets
- ◆ Present regulations threaten this philosophy – hinder our ability to invest in new and existing markets

2 KEY ISSUES FOR CENTURYTEL

- ◆ Universal Service
 - ◆ High-Cost Fund Cap
 - ◆ Safety Valve Support
 - ◆ ETC Eligibility for High-Cost Support
 - ◆ Contribution Methodology
- ◆ Removal of All or Nothing Rule

HIGH-COST FUND CAP

- ◆ Current cap is reducing USF in rural markets
- ◆ Lifting cap necessary for stability, continued maintenance of service in rural America

UNIVERSAL SERVICE AND SAFETY VALVE SUPPORT

- ◆ Many rural RBOC customers need improved services, which require substantial capital investment
- ◆ Safety Valve support does not scratch the surface of what is needed for lines acquired from RBOCs
- ◆ Rural RBOC customers anticipate improved services from buyers on day one - - Present rules delay funding for needed investment for more than a year

ETC PORTABILITY RULES

- ◆ The support is not being used as it was intended – to provide “universal service”
- ◆ Too many loopholes in today’s rules that threaten universal service and highest cost customers - a double standard has emerged
- ◆ States are applying the rules to speed competition but are not considering full public interest requirements in rural markets – long-term costs may outweigh benefits of competition
- ◆ CETCs are gaining huge windfalls at ILEC and customer expense
- ◆ Overall impact through this year is expected to result in \$2 billion increase in fund due to wireless entry
- ◆ Pending petitions and open docket on this issue need to be acted upon

CONTRIBUTION METHODOLOGY

- ◆ All carriers should participate
- ◆ Broadband providers should get comparable treatment
- ◆ Wireless carriers should contribute based on their actual interstate usage
- ◆ FCC should avoid another end-user charge increase

ALL OR NOTHING RULE

- ◆ Present environment hinders our ability to attract capital for investment. (i.e. RBOC acquisitions)
- ◆ CenturyTel needs options to position itself to respond to competition
- ◆ All-or-Nothing rules need to be changed for both acquired lines and legacy properties to encourage rural investment
- ◆ Removal of this rule will provide much-needed stability
- ◆ All-or-Nothing needs to be resolved this year

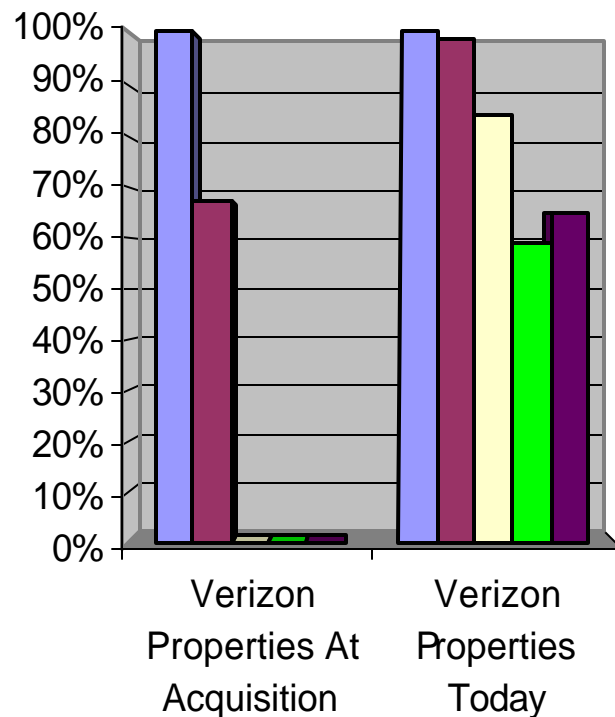
CLOSING POINTS

- ◆ CenturyTel needs to be able to attract capital for investment – to develop and sustain longer term capital plans
- ◆ Long-term stability is needed for the rural segment of the industry
- ◆ Universal service is a critical part of that stability
- ◆ Companies like CenturyTel are the best hope for rural consumers
- ◆ The FCC should move quickly to
- ◆ Remove High-Cost Fund Cap
 - ◆ Revise Safety Valve Support Mechanism
 - ◆ Address ETC Eligibility
 - ◆ Broaden Contributions Base
 - ◆ Eliminate the All or Nothing Rules

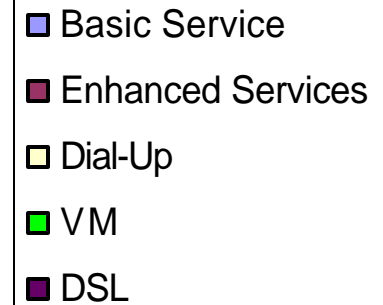
CENTURYTEL

Feature & Services Availability

Access Lines Enabled:



•CenturyTel acquired 487,000 lines in Wisconsin, Arkansas and Missouri from Verizon in 2000.



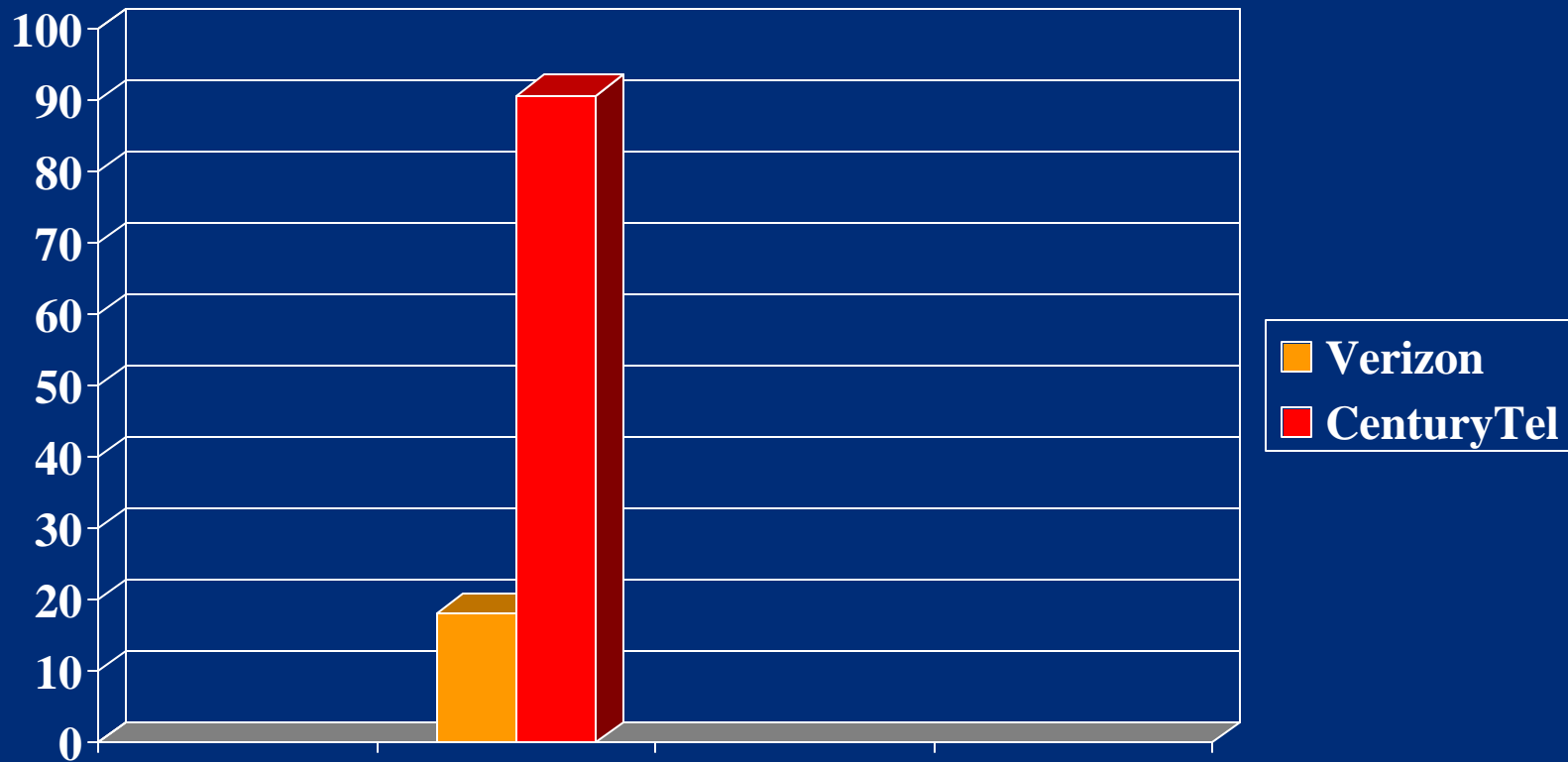
Availability of Services in Verizon Properties Since Acquisition

	@ Acquisition	3rd Qtr 2002
CCF	22.00%	99.00%
CID	10.40%	95.00%
VM	<1.00%	58.60%
LD	NA	15.52%
Internet	<1.00%	84.10%
DSL	0.00%	65.20%

- Percentage of enabled lines with services available.
- CenturyTel acquired 487,000 lines from Verizon in 2000.



Capital Expenditures in GTE/Arkansas Properties



Three-Year Capital Expenditures